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would give no purchaser reasonable grounds for disappointment at not getting what he was looking for.

Of the three studies in the volume, the first on the contest between the Puritan and Ritualistic parties among the English exiles at Frankfort in Mary's reign is the most interesting and instructive. One sees there Puritanism in the making. The second essay, on "The Exiles in France," brings out clearly the intense hostility of a large part of Mary's subjects to her marriage with Philip and the covert support of the rebellious element by Henry II. of France. The last essay, "The New Spirit in England," sets forth the parliamentary history of Mary's reign. In deference to a common prejudice, Mr. Hinds gives no references in the body of his narrative, but contents himself with a general account of his authorities in the preface. This impairs the usefulness of his book for students. As a writer Mr. Hinds is painstaking and agreeable, but one may venture to hope that as his studies are extended the great problem of the historian, "*rerum cognoscere causas*" will not seem so simple to him as it would now appear to be from the following sentence in the preface: "The wonderful outburst of wit in the reign of Elizabeth was due to a wise and prosperous government."

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

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*The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, 1789-1815.* By J. H. ROSE.

London: C. J. Clay & Sons; New York: Macmillan & Co.,  
1894. 8vo. pp. 388.

THIS is the first issued of a series of volumes on European history, "intended for the use of all persons anxious to understand the nature of existing political conditions." This sentence gives the key to the volume under review. It is not a text-book in the received sense; it is not a cram-book, as most single-volume histories published in England are. It has been the aim of the author to seize upon the tendencies and causes underlying the facts of the period and to show how these affect the life of today. Hence facts are subordinated to the exposition of principles. The author discloses his conception of the task in the preface: "To exhibit the influences in France and Europe tending to overthrow the old systems of government and society; to trace . . . the growth of forces which tended towards a strongly centralized government and autocracy; to describe Napoleon's work of destruction and reconstruction; . . . to analyze the character of

the new national impulses which overthrew his domination ; . . . to show the connection, too often ignored, between the earlier and later phases of the French Revolution."

Any criticism of this work must proceed with these facts in mind. Apropos of his last-mentioned purpose the author declares that "to study the intricate strifes of French parties in 1789-95 apart from the reorganization effected by Bonaparte appears to me as unprofitable as to master the enunciation and construction of a geometrical problem without proceeding to its solution." Certainly he has not fallen into this error. In the attempt to show the close connection between the earlier and later periods of the Revolution he has rather minimized the work of the years up to the Consulate. His account of the Revolution to the year 1795 takes up only 92 pages. Of these, fully one-third are devoted to the Political and Social Weakness of Europe in 1789, leaving only some 60 pages for the history of the events of 1789-95. The attempt throughout is to show the strong centralizing tendencies of the Revolution, the certainty, on account of war and internal dissensions, of France's falling into the power of some strong man, and the gradual decay, for the same reasons, of the great democratic ideas of liberty and fraternity.

The account of Napoleon's era is the best yet written within so short a compass. The completeness of the work and the clearness with which it is presented are beyond all criticism. Here, as everywhere, the facts are secondary, the elucidation of the principles and forces at work being first. Mr. Rose shows very plainly why Napoleon so easily came to power and why he held it so long. As Napoleon himself said, "Nothing has been simpler than my elevation. It was owing to the peculiarity of the times . . . I have always marched with the opinion of great masses and with events." Napoleon was made the master of France because France believed that he and he alone could give her what she demanded,—peace and security within and without. His ascendancy was a guarantee that the essential work of the Revolution would not be undone, and that peace would be attempted with foreign nations. Hence the Consulate's policy was from the first peace both within and without. The warring parties within the state were appeased, while an effort was made to end the wars with Austria and England. Mr. Rose thinks it "very doubtful whether Bonaparte was sincere" in these efforts at peace with foreign nations. The offers, however, were made. That they were not accepted was the fault of others.

The tendencies of Napoleon's government, his policy in the treatment of the émigrés, the church, the press and the republicans are clearly set forth. His work in developing education, codifying the laws and in advancing internal improvements is also justly weighed and applauded. The conclusion to which the writer comes after considering these matters is that "the First Consul figured not only as the 'heir to the revolution,' but the restorer of autocracy. Though the social basis of France remained revolutionary, yet the new centralization of rule, the restriction of political liberty, the vigorous impulse given to useful and splendid public works, and the restoration of the colonial empire, . . . all marked a return to the methods of Louis XIV. and Colbert." He safe-guarded social equality at the expense of all the other principles of the Revolution. But France asked nothing else. Why, then, did not Napoleon hold his own to the end? In the first place he could not secure the peace so essential without making impossible sacrifices. England made it impossible. Yet this alone was not enough to overthrow one so strongly supported by all the economic and material interests of France. It was only when he struck at those interests that the nation repudiated him. The key to the whole policy of the empire, Mr. Rose thinks, is to be found in the necessity for overthrowing England. Hence the campaign against Prussia and the Berlin decrees. Hence the continental system. In these lay the sure causes of Napoleon's overthrow. The author brings into clear relief the effect of the continental policy upon French and European economic interests and shows how impossible the continuance of the system was. Bourrienne declared that "it caused general privation and misery, which in their turn caused general hostility . . . . In order to ensure its complete success, it was necessary to conquer and occupy all countries." That was impossible. The attempt led him to outrage national sentiment everywhere. Add to this Napoleon's final conviction that war was necessary to keep him in power and the reasons for his fall are evident.

One can say little but good of the book. The maps and plans are fair; the writer's knowledge of the period is great; his manner of presentation is good, his sense for the important matters is accurate, his judgment is first-class; his style is clear. All in all, this is the best single volume in English on this period.

RALPH CATTERALL.